

WAS A BRAVE
LEADER OF MEN

General Lawton Died
a Poor Man.

His Widow and Children Are
in Manila.

His Army Friends Will Raise
Funds to Pay Mort-
gage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—A general order will be issued from the war department today announcing the death of General Lawton to the army officially and paying an appropriate tribute to his worth. It is the intention of the officials to have the remains brought to the United States for final interment, but it is not known when this can be done.

General Lawton died a poor man, although he was beyond his circle of intimate friends and of the small pecuniary return that had come to him from his life in California. His friends have thought proper now to come to the aid of the family, which is shown by the following statement addressed to the American people last night:

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1899.—Major General Henry W. Lawton, United States Volunteers, whose death occurred at San Mateo, Island of Luzon, on December 18, 1899, has left little but his good name as a legacy to his wife and children. The piece of property purchased by him at a home in California has a mortgage of half the purchase price still outstanding and unliquidated. The undersigned have voluntarily associated themselves together for the purpose of raising funds to pay off the indebtedness. Contributions will be thankfully received by them and be devoted to the object hereinabove set forth.

"The aid of the newspapers of the country is requested.

"Contributions will be received by the following:

"D. C. Corbin, Adjutant-General, Washington.

"John F. Weston, Acting Commissary-General, Washington.

"William Ludlow, Brigadier-General, Cuba.

"William R. Shafter, Major-General, San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The President today sent the following cablegram to General Otis:

"General Otis, Manila, December 20, 1899:—I have just learned with inexpressible sorrow of the death of Major General Lawton and ask to share with the officers and men of the Eighth corps in their grief. One of the most gallant officers of the Ninth Indiana volunteers, filling every grade in the service to that of major general of volunteers and in three wars was conspicuous for bravery and devotion to duty. The country mourns the death of this intrepid leader. Convey to Mrs. Lawton my heartfelt sympathy in her overshadowing affliction.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

Secretary Root called as follows:

"War Department, December 20, 1899:—Mrs. Lawton, I join with the officers and men of the Eighth army in their deepest regret over the death of their heroic comrade, General Lawton. I beg of you to convey to Mrs. Lawton expression of my sympathy. It was the ideal death of a soldier, as his splendid courage and devotion to duty have met the ideal of a soldier's life. The sad news will be announced to the army and due ceremony of respect for his memory will be directed in general orders.

"ELIHU ROOT."

Secretary Long has uttered the following tribute to General Lawton's character:

General Lawton was in many respects an ideal soldier, single-minded, devoted to his duty, and of unqualified courage. He belonged to that class whom the world designates as the bravest of the brave. He made a reputation on the field. I saw a good deal of him during the President's trip to Manila last winter and was impressed by his quiet, unassuming manner. When called upon to speak in public he answered with but a word, but somehow, as you heard that word, and looked in his face and saw the man, you felt that if anything was to be done, he was the man to do it."

Senator Fairbank's war the President today in regard to the return of General Lawton's body to the United States. The senator suggested that the funeral services be given something of an additional character. Secretary Root made the following statement in regard to the death of General Lawton:

"It is seldom that a loss can be called irreparable as in the case of General Lawton's death. Because he not only possessed the highest soldierly qualities, but the process of selection by actual experience had brought about universal recognition of these qualities, while he was in the full vigor of life, so that the opportunity for great usefulness was not lost. He had not merely the quality of courage, but the quality of

command which inspired his troops with his indomitable will and disregard of danger. When the story of his march through Central and Northern Luzon in the autumn of 1898 came to be written, I believe that the crowning achievement of his life of strenuous and noble service will be deemed to add lustre to American arms and secure for him an enduring place as one of the heroic figures of American history."

MANILA, Dec. 20, 8 p. m.—Major General Lawton's body was brought from San Mateo to Manila this afternoon, his staff and a squadron of cavalry acting as escort. It was found necessary to bridge the river.

The funeral will take place from his late residence here, a mansion formerly occupied by a Spanish general. The body has been placed temporarily in a vault in El Paso cemetery, where many of the American soldiers have been interred and a guard of honor will be maintained. When Mrs. Lawton and her four children shall have completed their arrangements for returning to the United States the remains will be taken on a transport with an escort of probably half a dozen soldiers.

General Lawton's death has caused universal sorrow in Manila. No American soldier had greater popularity among all ranks, and in his dealings with the natives he commanded their respect and confidence to a remarkable degree. The mayor of Manila is arranging to attend the funeral in a body.

To his executive ability and personal leadership is chiefly due the brilliant execution of the plan of campaign in Northern Luzon, which has scattered the insurgents from San Isidro to the Gulf of Laganay. That section of the island which had to be traversed during the very worst season of the year, acquainted with it to be almost insurmountable, but General Lawton's thoroughly covered the program assigned him.

When he reached Tayug and found that the other division had not arrived, he went through to Dagupan on his own responsibility. Although he had posed great hardships upon his men, he invariably shared their lot cheerfully.

Thirteen Americans, including three officers, were wounded in the engagement at San Mateo, where General Lawton was killed. Captain Canfield's wound is not considered dangerous, although the bullet penetrated his arm and side.

It is estimated that the insurgents numbered 800 and that half of them were armed with rifles. The Americans numbered 1500, but the command had been much depleted by sickness.

The wagon train found the route impassable and was obliged to return. The insurgents retreated to the northwest, leaving six dead. They have other forces near Tayug. The region, although close to Manila, has proved the most difficult from which to dislodge the enemy. It is now reported that the insurgents intend to concentrate at Santa Cruz, Laguna province, in the district east of Laguna de Bay.

The American secret service reports that Aguinaldo has joined the Marquis force.

TRAINING
SHIPS NEEDED

Two Such Vessels Urgently Desired.

Navy Department Will Ask
for Appropriation.

Warships Now Used Will Soon
Be Old and Will Be Con-
demned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The navy department proposes to ask congress for \$1,000,000 to build two first-class training ships, of 3000 tons displacement each, the vessels to be sheathed and provided with auxiliary sail power as well as steam propulsion. Such ships are declared to be indispensable to maintaining a force of skilled seamen to work the warships now in the fleet. It is estimated that the projected vessels cannot be completed within two years, to be replaced by the time the Essex, the Alliance and the Lancaster, which are now utilized for training purposes, will be condemned and laid up in rotten rags. It is regarded as extremely important that the navy should have ships ready to take the place of the ships in the opinion of chief of navigation who is in charge of the matter, the only solution of the question is to build special ships fitted for the service.

The expedition has been temporarily adopted of utilizing the Dixie for training purposes, but it is people's parent already that men cannot be properly prepared and drilled for man-of-war duties on a converted merchantman, and that the only way to keep a full complement of experienced men on the sailing ships in commission is to keep several training ships constantly engaged in whipping the raw material into shape aboard vessels devoted to the work.

The suggestion to utilize the regular cruisers and battleships for drilling green men and giving them experience by making them pilot the regular crews is met by the objection that such methods have been repeatedly tried with the result of demoralizing the skilled crew, and that it is poor economy to place novices on an expensive ship, where every man, from the captain down to the lowest sailor, is a particular loss. Even a fireman from the best merchant ship or the largest establishment ashore is considered an unsafe man in the hold of a highly complicated warship, and his unfamiliarity with his surroundings may lead to disaster.

It is said the enlisted strength of the navy today is nearly 4000 men short of the legal limit and of the need of the navy to have a large number of men and others must be laid up in a short time to furnish crews for the new battleships and torpedo boats. The authorized strength of the navy is 12,500 men and 2500 apprentices. The former number cannot be filled for lack of men and the latter is about a half short for lack of training ships to house them. Under the circumstances the navy department will try to induce congress to appropriate for special ships and in the meantime to increase the number of men, able bodied men between the ages of 21 and 26, will be sent out on the Dixie and familiarized as rapidly as possible with the chief requisites of the service, and then shifted to the lower ratings on regular cruises as they become reasonably proficient.

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THE CAPITAL

The Speaker to Re-
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Both Houses Adjourn Until
After the Holidays.

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for Alaska.

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Taking Major General Brooke's farewell proclamation to the people of Alaska as a text, Mr. Hale of Maine, briefly congratulated the general upon the work he had accomplished in Cuba and said he could now see the dawn of the time when the Cuban people would be independent.

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Brumby Monument.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 20.—The Journal today started a fund for the erecting of a monument to the memory of Lieutenant Thomas M. Brumby. The fund is to be subscribed to by Georgia soldiers and sailors.

IN THE SOUTH.

Los Angeles Teachers to As-
sist Prof. Pelton.

A New Sugar Beet Factory to Be
Established in Antelope
Valley.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 20.—Frost last night did considerable damage to early vegetables in some of the near-by places at Vernon and Gardena, a considerable crop was touched. The temperature reached 25 degrees below zero at the lowest point. No reports of damage to oranges has been received.

The entire Paris exposition exhibit of Southern California was shipped to San Francisco from here today. The Chamber of Commerce here has gathered and packed the exhibits which will aggregate ten thousand pounds. The exhibit of polished wood is a remarkably fine one.

At the County Teachers Institute here today a motion was made and unanimously carried that each teacher will for one year contribute one percent of his or her salary to J. C. Pelton, the pioneer teacher of California, who is in straitened circumstances. David Starr Jordan spoke at the institute today.

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Royal Baking Powder

Imparts Healthfulness to the Food

Royal Baking Powder leavens the food perfectly by its own inherent power without changing or impairing any of the elements of the flour.

Thus the hot-breads, hot-rolls and muffins, and the delicious hot griddle-cakes raised by the Royal Baking Powder are wholesome and digestible, and may be eaten without distress, even by persons of delicate digestion.

Always baking powders are low priced, as shown costs but two cents a pound; but also a conservative poison and it makes the baking powder dangerous to use in food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

Call for Its Meeting in June.

To Name Candidates for President and Vice-President.

Recommend Extra Delegates for Indian Territory, Arizona, New Mexico and Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—No business was transacted at the brief session of the house today. The time was occupied in a filibuster on a motion to adjourn until after the holidays. Mr. Grover, the venerable ex-speaker of the house, an opportunity to reply to some statements made yesterday by Mr. Gales of Tennessee.

Mr. Payne, the majority leader, was defeated on Mr. Richardson's motion on his defeat in a good natured way. After Mr. Grover had made his statement the house adjourned until 12 o'clock January 3, 1900.

LAW FOR ALASKA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The bill which attracted considerable discussion in the last congress codifying the laws of Alaska and providing a bill for civil procedure, was reintroduced today by Representative Warner of Illinois. It is practically the same bill as last year.

Mr. Shafter of Colorado proposed a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Chairman Burton of the river and harbor committee authorized the following statement today:

"There will probably be no river and harbor bill at the present session. One hundred and twenty million dollars of the increased price of material in the last year. Some of the projects already authorized cannot be completed for the amounts estimated by the engineers."

"Of course, the demands upon the treasury and the amount of revenue are facts to be taken into consideration, although I do not mean to say that river and harbor improvements are less important than others. It is because, contrary to usual custom, the bill was passed during the last session of the last congress, that it is not probable that on many accounts it is probable that the bill be considered at this session. There is so large an amount of detail and the amount of disputed questions arising from amendments of the bill, that it is desirable to have plenty of time. This is hardly possible during the short session. Also, there are several projects of urgent importance, among them the improvement of the Southwestern river and the Mississippi. The committee on the Mississippi river will run out June 30, 1900. There are the arguments on both sides, but as I have said, there will probably be no river and harbor bill at this session."

NEW MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senators Gallinger and Foster both introduced bills today in the senate authorizing the appointment of committees to investigate trade conditions in the Orient. The commission in each case is to consist of five members. Senator Gallinger's bill provides for one commissioner from the Eastern states, one from the middle states, one from the Southern states, one from the Western states and one from the Pacific Coast states.

Senator Foster's bill provides for two commissioners from the Atlantic Coast states, two from the Pacific Coast states and one from the Middle West.

Senator McMillan introduced a bill for the construction of a Pacific cable from San Francisco to Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines, the route to be decided by a commission.

Senator Foster introduced a bill to authorize the leasing of lands west of the 93rd meridian for grazing purposes.

TO DENY THE WIDOW

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Fairbanks today introduced a bill granting a pension of \$200 a year to the widow of General Lawton.

GEN. ANDERSON TO BE RETIRED

Will Reach Age Limit in January.

Is Commander of the Department of the Lakes.

Was a Hero of the Rebellion and Saw Service in the Philippines.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The Times-Herald says: Brigadier General Thomas A. Anderson, commander of the department of the lakes, will be retired from active duty January 21, 1900, by the obligatory operation of the law retiring army officers at the age of 64 years. His retirement will remove from the regular army lists one of the most prominent officers who served in the war of the rebellion. General Anderson is a nephew of General Robert Anderson of Fort Sumter fame. It is highly probable that General Anderson will be relieved by Major General John R. Brooke, just relieved by General Brooke as governor of Cuba. General Brooke was formerly commander of the department of the lakes and while it is not known for a certainty that he will be returned to his former command in Chicago, it is thought by his friends that he will make that request of the war department and it is said his wishes will be granted if even so much as an intimation is had that such is his desire.

General Anderson ranked next to General McArthur in the Philippines and commanded a division of two brigades and had charge of the land forces at the surrender of Manila. His two brigade commanders were General Francis V. Greene and General Arthur MacArthur. When a sufficient number of troops arrived in the Philippines to form two divisions, General Anderson was given command of the first division and arrived in Manila in March. In the meantime, General Anderson had been made brigadier general and soon after the order was issued by the war department in Chicago to take command of the department of the lakes.

SOCIETY SOCIAL.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the K street M. E. church held its monthly business meeting and social gathering Tuesday night at the residence of Miss Alice Russell on Q street. About forty young people of the society were present.

The first part of the evening was occupied with business matters of the society. Nominations of officers for the ensuing year were made.

Afterward the evening was given up to social affairs. The principal feature was the game of "Celebrity," which was much enjoyed and social enjoyment was awarded the prize for the best play. She received "Remembrance for the Altar" by Annette Barr. It was a late hour when the guests separated.

Hot Air at the Jail

A hot air apparatus is being placed in the basement of the county jail for heating the purposes. This will do away with the necessity of keeping a fire under the boilers at the court house during the night time or when the building is unoccupied. It is thought that the saving will almost pay for the improvement.

PROMINENT CUBAN DEAD

Was a Lincian Descendant of the Discoverer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Nestor Ponce de Leon, a Cuban descendant of Ponce de Leon, discoverer of Florida, died at Havana on Monday aged 81 years.

Mr. Ponce de Leon came from Cuba during the time of the Spanish revolution. He was in consequence of his activity in behalf of Cuban independence and his plantations in Havana and Pinar del Rio, said to have been valued at \$2,000,000, were confiscated by the Spaniards. Upon his arrival here he became treasurer of the Cuban revolution and held that position till the end of the revolution. His advice was often sought by the junta during the last revolution. Mr. Ponce de Leon was the author of several works in the Spanish language and also a Spanish-English technological dictionary.

Governor General Brooke several months ago appointed Mr. Ponce de Leon custodian of the archives of Havana and director of the museum of natural history there.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—In the fractional grain market the exhibited today there was some encouragement for the locals who had loaded up Monday on the English reverses in South Africa and the possibility of more serious complication. The opening here was very quiet, firm, May up 1/4¢ for last night at 79 1/2¢. The market was the best mark for the day, but the futures were small and the demand was small. The market gradually eased off to the end, dull throughout. The war scare holdings were let out and the price sank to a shade over the normal price, which was at the close of the day before Buller's defeat, and the call for additional volunteers came as a potent bullish factor. May closed 3/4¢ under yesterday at 69 1/2¢.

Corn was weak, principally because of the market's sympathy with wheat, but it was killed by the war scare. May closed 1/4¢ down at 92 1/2¢.

Oats were dull and weak. May closed 3/4¢ lower at 23 1/2¢.

Provisions were firm early, but eased off later, closing about steady. May pork closed at \$10.25, May lard at \$5.50 and May ribs at \$3.75.

DIED A HERO.

Account of the Death of Major John A. Logan.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 20.—A letter written by Lieutenant Colonel Breton, of the Third-Infantry, who was with Major John A. Logan when he was killed, has been received. It sets at rest the story circulated that he was killed by one of his own men. The letter is dated San Fabian, November 12th and says:

"Your husband died a hero, while leading in battle the command to which he had been assigned upon joining his regiment, the Third Infantry. His last words were the advance guard of the regiment in an attack upon the town of San Jacinto."

"Yesterday, November 11th, Major Logan was leaning over a wounded soldier to assist him when he was shot through the head. This was shortly before 9 o'clock in the morning. Prompt surgical attendance was at hand but the Major never recovered consciousness and died while being conveyed to the hospital. The exact locality was about two miles from San Fabian, on the road to San Jacinto. I was one of the last persons who saw him alive, and he was brave and self-sacrificing until struck down by the enemy's bullet."

THE TWO SIDES

Senator Morgan Offers an Insular Resolution,

While Senator Hoar Offers a Set of Anti-Expansion Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The following is the text of the substitute for Senator Morgan's resolution which was offered in the senate today by Senator Morgan:

"That, in pursuance of section four, article four, of the constitution, the United States will guarantee to the people of Porto Rico and the Pacific Islands and all other states and peoples within its sovereign jurisdiction and control a Republican form of government and will protect them against invasion."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Hoar of Massachusetts today introduced the following resolution in the senate:

"Whereas, The American people and the several states of the union have in times past, at important periods in their history, especially when declaring their independence, establishing their constitutions or undertaking new and great responsibilities, seen fit to declare the purposes for which the nation or state is founded, and the purposes which the people intend to pursue in their civil action, and whereas, The close of a great war of liberation by the United States of the people of Cuba and Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands in the Far East, and the reduction of these peoples to a condition of practical dependence upon the United States constitute an occasion which make a declaration proper, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this republic adhere to the doctrines which were in the past set forth in the declaration of independence and in its national and state constitutions."

"That the purpose of its existence and the objects to which its political action ought to be directed are the ennobling of humanity, the raising from the dust its humblest and coarsest members, and the ennobling of persons common and the ennobling of persons common to live in freedom and in honor, under governments whose forms they

Milton M. Jack Dead.

Word was received in this city yesterday of the death of Milton M. Jack at his home near Centerville. He was taken with a stroke of paralysis about a week ago, and it resulted in his death. He was well known throughout the county. He was a brother-in-law of W. J. Hutchinson, and leaves several children.

Fuel for Force

Your body must have force, nervous force, muscular force, digestive force. Fat is the fuel used to supply this force. If you are weak in any of these forces, use more fuel.

The cod-liver oil in Scott's Emulsion is the best fuel for this work.

Your nerves grow stronger, your muscular power increases, and your digestion improves.

See and know, at all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Wisdom is Health

Is the wisest of all wisdom. The quick way to make weak stomachs strong, to make sickly people well, is to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is the best medicine in the world for indigestion, dyspepsia, liver or weak kidneys. It cures all stomach ills. It makes and keeps people well. A Private Revenue Stamp should cover the neck of the bottle.

BEWARE IMITATION

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. For all kinds of merchandise, furniture, etc. Terms reasonable. Apply Charles E. Donahoe, Emerson & Co., Detroit.

FOR BETTER

METHOD
The Municipal League
Convention.

The Second Day a Busy One for the Delegates.

A Committee Was Appointed to Draft New Street Laws—One of the Members of the Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—"Methods of Street Improvement" was subject discussed by the representatives of California municipalities at session of the convention in 1904. Many new ideas were expressed by the mayors, city attorneys and municipal officials, the discussion particularly instructive to those who regard the matter of street improvement as one of the most important of modern municipal problems. The discussion centered about the Vroom street improvement act and the consensus of opinion was that the act

ineffective.

In the absence of Mayor Phelan, who was presiding over the Board of Supervisors, the Mayor's Vice President Richards of Berkeley, Cal., presided.

The first paper presented was by Attorney W. A. Beasley of San Francisco, on "Taxation for Street Improvements."

Mr. Beasley's paper precipitated a discussion, the delegates telling of their varied experiences under the terms of the act.

Mayor Fred Raton of Los Angeles told how the law had worked in his southern metropolis. "One trouble," said Mayor Raton, "is that men happen to have a political pull in the city, and the work in many of our cities is done by the 'pull' men. 'I think, the city engineers who have charge of the work instead of street superintendents, because they are more skilled and experienced and do not believe in abandoning the old system, but carry over often the men who have been in the position of street board members for many years. They should be allowed the right of preference against such jobs."

Jacob Hutchinson of Palo Alto said if the Vrooman act might not be amended along the lines of the Los Angeles charter, Mayor Raton would be inclined to believe that the Los Angeles charter had worked well.

Joseph Spilney, president of the Board of Trustees of Fresno, advised that each city should ascertain at the beginning of the year how much work would be needed for street work, making provision for the levy, and creating a special fund for the purpose.

The discussion was terminated.

Joseph Hutchinson who moved the chairman appoint a special committee to draft a new bill for work, to be presented to the next legislature. This motion was unanimously adopted.

The subject of municipal reorganization was brought up by Mr. Hale of Marysville who introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the legislative committee be directed to prepare a bill


The resolution was referred to the committee.

At the afternoon session the colon listened to many interesting courses on the experiences of citizen-owned and operated their own works. Each speaker was an advocate of municipal ownership. President of the Santa Rosa Trustee, President Drufel of the Trustees, President Marx of Palo Alto and City Trustee Sorenson of Menlo Park on the subject.

The chairman appointed the following committee to draft new streets to be submitted to the next legis-

W. A. Heasley, San Jose; E. K. Lor, Alameda; Mayor Fred Eaton, Los Angeles; G. W. Finch, Riverside; Spinnery, Fresno; Mayor J. S. Santa Rosa; City Attorney J. T. Napa; G. R. Kennedy, Chico; Hutchinson, Palo Alto.

Walter Strother, son of Judge Strother and a sophomore at the University, returned home for the days last night.



EVIDENCE OF MISERY

The following are symptoms Hudyan promptly cures: Pain in the face (fig. 13), headache (fig. 14), hallow eyes (fig. 2), hollow eyes (fig. 2), pale, thin, emaciated faces (fig. 4), impaired digestion (fig. 15). Hudyan cures these conditions, and they are all associated with weakness. Hudyan makes rich blood, and it imparts strength and glow of health.

Hudyan cures coldness, nervousness, a tendency to faint, loss of appetite, palpitation, dependency, all-feebling, sleeplessness, nausea. Hudyan gives comfort to all who are troubled with bearing-down or dragging pains. Hudyan gives comfort, because it cures such disorders. Do not submit to a surgical operation. Try Hudyan first—it has saved 120,000 of women.

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Bradstreet's Weekly Reviews

Makes Good Business Show-
ing in Trade

Prices Are Steady and the Demands Are Unusually Good

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Broadstreet's tomorrow will say:

General trade in wholesale manufacturing lines is quieting down, but it is worth nothing. It is undisturbed by the money situation, the influence of which has been confined to speculation circles. Holiday trade, on the other hand, has been given a decided impetus and comparisons with the same period of preceding years, are uniformly favorable, little doubt remaining that although retail trade in seasonal lines has been effected in some in-

difficulties by unfavorable weather, holiday specialties have enjoyed exceptional activity. As regards prices, it is a notable fact that as many staples have advanced this week, as there have declined, while by far the larger number of quotations have remained steady or firm. The strength of textiles is still a most notable feature of the general situation. Cotton goods have moved ahead by agents, and very large spring business has already been booked. Raw cotton is firm and unchanged on the week. Part-

owing to the light receipts and to confirmation of a short crop estimated by the department of agriculture. Manufactured woods, where not advanced, are firmly held. Wool, less active of late, but prices are not less firm, and some finer grades are quoted higher. The London market has closed 10s. advance over the last sale.

an advance over the last sale and
 ilk of higher prices with the first of
 the year, is common. Woolen goods
 are the strength of the raw material
 and silks and its products are also
 firmly held.

corn, among the cereals, has displayed a specially strong tone, owing to small receipts and depleted stocks. Speculations have weakened after the recent advance, but lard and pork are still higher than last week, and hogs receipts are rather smaller than expected. Wheat has been steady, partly from foreign reports of cold weather, partly because of intimations of international disturbances of expectations of a bullish government crop report.

In most lines of iron and steel output

as and firmness are confident. Estimates of production point to net gain in stock and a source of strength is the claim made that when furnace capacity for the next year at least is already booked. Dealings in ore have been active and although nothing like the rush to book production witnessed last year ago, have been seen large part of next year's output is expected to be secured by the close of the year. What the weakness there is, perceptible is

a few lines of finished products. Hardware is in quite active demand, a number of markets on holiday occasions. In other metals there is considerable irregularity. Tin is again dull and copper is being shaded, while lead is higher. The open season, usually not regarded, is favorable in the anthracite coal trade, is this year depressed because it allows of unlimited shipments later than usual. High water in the Ohio has released a

Wheat, including flour shipments, for the week aggregate 8,250,649 bushels against 5,133,331 bushels last week, 6,385,859 bushels in the corresponding week last year, 4,464,399 bushels in 1937, 19,826 bushels in 1936 and 2,056,945 bushels in 1935.

Since July 1st, this season, the exports of wheat aggregate \$7,532,224 bushels against 109,720,853 bushels last year and 118,808,197 bushels in 1895-6. Failures for the week in Canada number 23 against 31 last week, 31 in 1895-6 and 33 in 1894-5, 39 in 1893-4 and 42 in 1896.

AQUI INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Peaceful Members Driven Out of the Country.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—A special to the Record from Austin, Tex., says: A dispatch from Hermosillo, state of Sonora, Mexico, says that a party of five peaceful Indian ranchmen, with their families, have arrived there from the valley of Bacapito river, where they had good homes. They refused to join the other members of the tribe in

present war against the Mexican government and were ordered out of country and their property confiscated by the chiefs who invited the rebellion. One of these refugees says that the Indians recently received a shipment of guns and ammunition from San Francisco. It came consigned to an American mining company which has extensive interests in Yagui country, and was billed as mining machinery.

THE MAINE'S HEROES.
Will Be Brought to Arlington
for Interment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Assistant
secretary of the Navy Allen having re-
ceived the plans where the dead of the
Maine are to be buried, is now making
arrangements for the re-interment,
substantially on the same lines as those

owed in the case of the *Santitas*. The remains of Mathis will be brought by special train directly from Fort Monroe to Arlington. They will be carried through General Sheridan's gate and placed in hospital as pending the burial services, which must be covered with an American flag, as expected that that the President, members of the President's cabinet, and of the naval officers in Washington and a large number of persons will

James Elected Captain.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—N. T. Jones was unanimously elected captain of the California naval militia to fill the vacancy caused by the military retirement of Captain L. H. Mer.

Filipinos Stranded.

CATTLE, Wash., Dec. 16.—Thirty members of a Filipino theatrical troupe brought to this country last July, are stranded in this city after a six month's tour of the principal coast cities and islands. Local charity organizations are caring for the troupe and an effort will be made to compel the management of the Mechanics Pavilion of San Francisco, which imported the Filipinos, to return them to their native country.

